

gram, equivalent to 2 grains of sodium phenobarbital, whereas it contained not more than .10 gram, equivalent to 1.67 grains of sodium phenobarbital. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sodium Phenobarbital .12 Gm. (2 grs.)," on the carton containing the ampuls, and the statement "2 grs. (.12 Gm.)," on the labels affixed to the ampuls, were false and misleading.

The Najodyl was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since it was represented on the carton and ampuls as containing 1 percent of sodium sulfate, but it contained not less than 1.81 percent of sodium sulfate. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Sodium Sulfate 1%," on the labeling, was false and misleading.

On September 7, 1944, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$500 on count 1, and suspended imposition of sentence on the remaining 7 counts.

1313. Adulteration and misbranding of Sumlakia. U. S. v. Otto Kalmus (The Sumlak Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 10559. Sample No. 8883-F.)

On April 7, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio filed an information against Otto Kalmus, an individual trading as the Sumlak Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment of a quantity of Sumlakia on or about November 25, 1942, from the State of Ohio into the State of Louisiana.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, since each teaspoonful of the article contained 10.18 grains of combined bromides, including 1.97 grains of strontium bromide, 2.01 grains of ammonium bromide, 1.96 grains of potassium bromide, and 3.93 grains of sodium bromide, which were in excess of the amounts declared, and 0.18 grain of calcium bromide and 0.13 grain of lithium bromide, which were less than the amounts declared.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements on its labels, "Each teaspoonful contains approx. 8 Grains of the Six Combined Bromides of Strontium 1.80 gr., Ammonium 1.80 gr., Potassium 1.80 gr., Sodium 1.80 gr., Calcium 0.60 gr., Lithium 0.20 gr.," were false and misleading; and (2) because of false and misleading statements on its labels which represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of functional nervous disturbances and hysterical conditions due to nervousness.

On November 17, 1944, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 on each of 2 counts, a total fine of \$200.

1314. Adulteration and misbranding of Hypno-Sedative. U. S. v. Brewer & Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 12568. Sample No. 51349-F.)

On September 27, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed an information against Brewer & Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., alleging shipment of a quantity of the above-named product on or about September 20, 1943, from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Rhode Island.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported and was represented to be compounded from chloral hydrate, potassium bromide, and extract of Hyoscyamus, whereas potassium iodide had been substituted in whole or in part for potassium bromide in compounding the article.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on its label, "Each fluid ounce contains * * * Potassium Bromide 96 grs.," was false and misleading since the article contained little, if any, potassium bromide, but did contain approximately 96 grains of potassium iodide in each fluid ounce; and (2) in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient since it failed to declare the presence of potassium iodide in the article.

On November 29, 1944, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

1315. Adulteration and misbranding of calcium gluconate. U. S. v. 40 Dozen Cartons of Calcium Gluconate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11136. Sample No. 58440-F.)

On November 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 40 dozen cartons, each containing

12 ampuls, 10 cc. size, of calcium gluconate at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 26, 1943, by the Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., from Syracuse, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article was contaminated with living organisms and contained considerable amounts of undissolved material, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that it must be sterile and free from undissolved material.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as calcium gluconate injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Injectio Calcii Gluconatis, U.S.P. * * * Sterile," were false and misleading.

On May 20, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1316. Adulteration of dextrose solution. U. S. v. 96 Vials of Dextrose (D-Glucose). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12321. Sample No. 67440-F.)

On May 8, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 96 vials, containing 100 cc. each, of dextrose solution at Canton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 22, 1944, by Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as dextrose injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since the article failed to comply with the tests for heavy metals.

On June 16, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1317. Adulteration of isotonic solution of sodium chloride. U. S. v. 78 Bottles of Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12758. Sample No. 59373-F.)

On June 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 78 bottles of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 31, 1944, from Cleveland, Ohio, by the Continental Hospital Service Co.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be "No. 3—Sterile Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride for Parenteral Use," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its purity and quality fell below the standard set forth therein since the article was contaminated with undissolved material.

On October 11, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1318. Adulteration of sodium iodide ampuls. U. S. v. 3 Boxes, each containing 25 ampuls, 10 cc. size, of Sodium Iodide. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12431. Sample No. 53717-F.)

On May 24, 1944, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned product at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 29, 1943, by the Columbus Pharmacal Co., from Columbus, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as ampuls of sodium iodide, a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was not free from undissolved material.

On June 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.